

DEKALB COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE

**September 24, 2026
3:00 p.m.
Conference Room East
110 East Sycamore St., Sycamore, IL**

AGENDA

- 1. Roll Call**
- 2. Approval of Agenda**
- 3. Approval of Minutes – July 16, 2026 Minutes**
- 4. IEPA for Somonauk Creek Update (Dean)**
- 5. County Stormwater Ordinance Update(s) Discussion to include BMPs, WQVs
(Ad Hoc Group)**
 - a. Amended 1/31/2025 Version**
 - b. Amended 5/07/2025 Version**
- 6. Regional Stormwater Management Planning Discussion (Kelsey)**
- 7. Staffing Updates Regarding Water Resources Manager Position (Derek)**
- 8. Adjournment**

Note: These minutes are not official until approved by the Stormwater Management Planning Committee at a subsequent meeting. Please refer to the meeting minutes when these minutes are approved to obtain any changes to these minutes.

DeKalb County Government
Sycamore, Illinois

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE MINUTES

(July 16, 2026)

The DeKalb County Stormwater Management Planning Committee (SMPC) met on July 16, 2026 at 3:00 p.m. in the DeKalb County Administration Building, Conference Room East. In attendance were Committee Members: Kevin Bunge, Mark Bushnell, Jill Franke, Derek Hiland, Dean Johnson, Kelsey Musich, and Anita Zurbrugg. Also in attendance were Committee Staff: Marcellus Anderson; Grace Coveliers, Resource Conservationist with the DeKalb County Soil and Water Conservation District; Greg Millburg (Manager) and Berkeley Boehne (President) of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau; Kisa Mwakanyamle-Gilkie and Jason Thomason of the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS); Joyce Klein-Munch; and, Matt Anderson, Water Resource Director for the City of DeKalb.

1. **Roll Call** – Committee members Smith, Laskowski, Latham, Schwartz, and Deitch were absent.

2. **Approval of Agenda**

Hiland offered two friendly amendments to the agenda. First, he noted that the date listed on the Agenda for the June meeting should be corrected to indicate the 11th, not the 16th. Secondly, Hiland noted that the minutes for the March 26th meeting were not approved at the June meeting as the Committee did not have quorum, and requested that the agenda be amended to include approval of the minutes of the Committee's March 26 meeting.

Committee Action: Zurbrugg moved to approve the agenda, amended as previously noted, seconded by Bunge, and the motion carried unanimously.

3. **Approval of Minutes**

Committee Action: Johnson moved to approve the minutes of the June 11, 2026 meeting, seconded by Musich, and the motion carried unanimously.

Committee Action: Bushnell moved to approve the minutes of the March 26, 2026 meeting, seconded by Zurbrugg, and the motion carried unanimously

4. **3D Imaging/Mapping Presentation – ISGS (Kisa Mwakanyamale-Gilkie)**

Kisa Mwakanyamale-Gilkie and Jason Thomason, from the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS), gave a presentation on 3D Imaging and Mapping. The presentation detailed

their methodology, the equipment used, how machinery operates and the history of its use, the limitations of the procedure, how the data was compiled and interpreted, the costs of the technique, and how the technique compared to other techniques. They then provided a detailed look at previous surveys they had worked on, such as the ones for Boone County and McHenry County, and the one looking at the Mahomet Aquifer. Discussion was had exploring the various ways in which having such data could be used to benefit DeKalb County.

Following the presentation, the Committee discussed the costs involved and the challenges in coming up with the necessary funding. Johnson noted that the Soil and Water Conservation District may be willing to work with the Committee on looking and applying for grants to help cover the cost. It was decided that the 3D Imaging/Mapping stay on the Committee's agenda.

5. IEPA Application for Somonauk Creek Update

Johnson reported that he had started getting the paperwork from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. He noted that the start up time will be around September 1st, and reported that they would be meeting with Alyssa Brooks, the Community and Business Director at Lake Holiday and the president of the association at Lake Holiday, on Monday, July 20th. He noted that they would be working on filling them in on the process.

6. County Stormwater Ordinance Update(s) to include BMP's, WQVs

- a. Amended 1/31/2025 Version
- b. Amended 5/07/2025 Version

Hiland noted that the packet had two version of the updates, and noted that Musich had been working on it. He noted that this would likely be a lengthy topic and asked whether the Committee would prefer to schedule another meeting just to address this topic. Bushnell suggested having just the technical members of the Committee come together to review the materials and come back with a recommendation for the group. Musich agreed that this would be a good idea. Hiland stated that he would send out a doodle poll to those members to work out a date that they could meet.

7. Next Meeting

The Committee's next scheduled meeting is September 24, 2026, at 3:00 pm.

8. Adjournment

Committee Action: Zurbrugg moved to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Bushnell, and the motion carried unanimously.

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Stormwater Management Planning Committee Minutes
(July 16, 2026)

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Note: These minutes are not official until approved by the Stormwater Management Planning Committee at a subsequent meeting. Please refer to the meeting minutes when these minutes are approved to obtain any changes to these minutes.

Sec. 8. Exempt Municipalities.

1. *Petition.* Municipalities located partially or entirely within the boundaries of DeKalb County that have adopted their own stormwater management regulations may petition the Stormwater Management Planning Commission for exemption from this Stormwater Management Ordinance. Such petitions shall include an evaluation the municipal stormwater management regulations against the following minimum criteria:

- (a) The municipal ordinance requires a stormwater management plan for new development, including individual commercial, industrial and recreational uses, and for subdivisions of all kinds;
- (b) The municipal ordinance requires review and approval of stormwater management plans for new development by the appointed or consultant village/city/town engineer;
- (c) The municipal ordinance allows post-development peak 100-year discharge not greater than 0.2 cfs per acre;
- (d) The municipal ordinance requires detention storage volume determination using the SCS method and the Illinois State Water Survey Bulletin 70, for 100 year-24 hour events, provided, however, the Rational Method may be used for smaller basins.
- (e) Stormwater management facilities shall be designed to retain the first 0.50" of rainfall on any disturbed area within the project limits. When this is not feasible, the municipality/agency may approve alternative mechanical water quality devices such as hydrodynamic separators.
- (f) When stormwater outfalls do not tie directly to a storm sewer, the discharge location(s) shall be equipped with a level spreader device designed per Illinois Urban Manual Code 830 or discharge to a vegetated filter strip designed per Illinois Urban Manual Code 835, or other water quality device design per the Illinois Urban Manual .
- (g) Municipalities shall encourage the use of native plantings to decrease stormwater runoff. Native areas may be assigned a Runoff Coefficient of 0.15 per Table 5-2 of the Greater Chicago MWRD manual. The use of native plantings shall be accompanied with planting and maintenance plan.
- (h) The municipal ordinance requires the provision of compensatory storage for development in the floodplain of at least a 1:1.1 ratio.

(STATE OF ILLINOIS)

() SS

COUNTY OF DEKALB)

ORDINANCE 2025-00

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING
THE COUNTYWIDE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE
FOR DEKALB COUNTY**

WHEREAS, Illinois State law, 55 ILCS 5/5-1062.2, grants to DeKalb County the authority to prepare and adopt a countywide plan for the management of stormwater runoff, including regulations for the management of natural and man-made drainageways, watershed plans, for the purpose of consolidating the existing stormwater management framework into a united, countywide structure and setting minimum standards for floodplain and stormwater management; and,

WHEREAS, in accordance with the above-cited law, the DeKalb County Board on November 15, 2006, adopted Ordinance 2006-28, which approved a Stormwater Management Ordinance containing regulations for stormwater management; and ...

BACKGROUND:

The DeKalb County stormwater ordinance currently requires that new developments use drainage calculations based on a 10-year design storm for conveyance and a 100-year design storm for detention. As this addresses the volume of water runoff from developed land; it does not address the quality of the stormwater. The County and its partners have undertaken the watershed planning process since 2012. The process included public outreach, and the resulting plans have been adopted by the County Board. Plans included the recommendation to take action to protect water resources in the County by adding water quality language into the Stormwater Ordinance. Scientific evidence has shown that during a storm, most dissolved pollutants are contained within the “First Flush” of the storm runoff.

Therefore, the DeKalb County Stormwater Management and Planning Committee is proposing an amendment to the Stormwater Ordinance requiring new developments address water quality. Additions to Sections 2, 5, 7, and 10 of the countywide stormwater ordinance are shown redlined herein and in general require that pollution be captured onsite through biofiltration and green infrastructure practices, using a volume capture method, or some combination of the two withing a stormwater treatment train; but at minimum show evidence of treatment equal to a 1-inch Water Quality Volume (WQv).

This amendment introduces the term “volume reduction” which refers to reducing the amount of stormwater runoff volume discharged to receiving waters via overland flow or a stormwater conveyance system whereas typical drainage models include design-storm-based retention standards. The full description of the WQv metric is defined in Section 10 (Technical Requirements). The concept of achieving a water quality benefit through a “volume capture” method is one that shall apply when site constraints do not allow post-construction best management practices, green infrastructure, or used as one component of a stormwater system or treatment train.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS/DELETIONS:

Sec. 2. Definitions. Pages 1-7

Suggest performing a 'find/replace' for the term 'storm water' and replace with 'stormwater' as this is the spelling used in local, state, and federal environmental permits and regulations.

Best Management Practice (amend/option 1): A **post-construction** measure used to control the adverse stormwater related effects of development. BMPs include structural devices (e.g. swales, filter strips, infiltration trenches, and detention basins) designed to remove pollutants, reduce runoff rates and volumes, and protect aquatic habitats. BMPs also include non-structural approaches, such as public education efforts to prevent the dumping of household chemicals into storm drains.

First Flush (add): The initial surface runoff of a rainstorm or snowmelt event. During this phase, water pollution entering storm drains from impervious surfaces is typically more concentrated than the rest of the storm. Common pollutants include total suspended solids, metals, oils, excess nutrients and road salts.

Design Storm (add): A specific rainfall event used to design and evaluate stormwater management systems.

Green Infrastructure (add): A design practice that uses natural and engineered systems to mimic natural processes for managing stormwater, improving air and water quality, reducing waste and enhancing urban environments. Green infrastructure is encouraged as a method for meeting runoff, volume control, and stormwater detention requirements.

Illinois Urban Manual (amend): Technical design manual by the ~~Natural Resource Conservation Service~~ **association of soil and water conservation districts** for best management practices (BMPs) for controlling non-point source pollution

Native Plants (add): Any plant species that originated in the same eco-type and therefore is well adapted to local conditions, requires less maintenance than ornamental plants, and provides value to wildlife. Native plants provide beneficial improvements to the fertility of the soil, are resilient to extreme weather, capture and retain precipitation, and increase the rate of infiltration.

Treatment Train (add): A series of interconnected BMPs used to manage and treat stormwater runoff, aiming to remove pollutants and reduce flow volume. A multi-step design to address specific pollutants, flow characteristics, and achieve water quality goals. A creative and effective approach to stormwater management.

Post Construction BMP (add/option 2): See Illinois Urban Manual or US EPA's National Menu of BMPs for Stormwater Post Construction. Examples include Permeable pavement, hydro-dynamic separator structures, bioinfiltration practices like rain gardens, forebays, wet ponds with diverse hydrologic zones, floating native plant islands, prairie buffers or level spreaders.

Water Quality Volume (WQv) (add): a specific volume of runoff used to capture, treat, and remove pollutants from stormwater, typically calculated based on local rainfall data and the degree of imperviousness of the site. WQv is designed to manage the First Flush of runoff, which is often the most polluted.

Volume Capture (add): an approach to stormwater management that reduces the amount of runoff, lowers peak flow and is typically measured in cubic feet per acre or acre-feet. This can be achieved through various methods including infiltration, capture of the First Flush, and/or using retention to temporarily store and slowly release water downstream. A term that can be used interchangeably with Water Quality Volume.

- BREAK -

Sec. 5. Review of subdivision proposals, other new developments for flood control measures. Pages 9-

3. Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards. (Ord. No. 93-30, 7-3, 10-20-93)

4. **(add)** A comprehensive stormwater management (SWM) plan shall be included for all net new impervious areas. Drainage design concept shall include detention and post-development discharge rates based on guidance in Section 10. The plan shall also include how water quality will be addressed for any new development including a calculation of net new impervious, runoff coefficient, and design intent to capture the first flush.

The Development shall provide water quality treatment for runoff from increased impervious areas to minimize impacts of post-development stormwater runoff on water quality. The development shall provide a BMP treatment train and/or volume control to capture and treat the First Flush.

SWM Plan shall name the receiving waters and include a description of the proposed water quality protection measures and/or volume control incorporated into the site design concept. The cumulative net new impervious area shall be provided along with a calculation of water quality volume (WQv). The plan can include additional post-construction BMPs set into a treatment train that work together to treat the First Flush of runoff and achieve Water Quality Goals. All volume control practices shall equal or exceed the required water quality control volume (1" x new impervious area).

Sec. 7. Site Development Permit. Pages 15-

8. Water Quality -- All development disturbing one or more acres must comply with the provision of the IEPA General NPDES Permit No. ILR10 for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Site Activities.

(a) Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control -- The development must have a construction site stormwater pollution prevention plan that meets the requirements of Part IV of IEPA General Permit No. ILR10 for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Site Activities, including BMPs, controls, and other provisions at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Urban Manual, current edition.

(b) Stormwater Management Plan -- The development must have a stormwater management plan that meets the requirements of Part IV (D)(2)(b) of IEPA General Permit No. ILR10 for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Site Activities, including BMPs, controls, and other provisions at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Urban Manual, current edition.

(c) **Post Construction BMPs** -- For developments greater than 25,000 square feet, site designs must include a water quality treatment train of post construction BMPs demonstrating pollutant removal or provide a Water Quality Volume (WQv) within the proposed detention to treat the first 1.0 inch of runoff. Volume control BMPs include rain gardens, permeable pavements, water-quality-catch-basins, or bio-retention facilities like bioswales, forebays and wet detention facilities. Other non-structural BMPs include the use of native plantings, filter strips, floodplain restoration, disconnection of impervious cover, pollution-prevention education programs or signage or others found in the Illinois Urban Manual. Larger site developments can break up treatment trains into separate drainage areas or sub-watersheds and treat stormwater upstream of each outlet.

9. Multiple Uses -- The stormwater management system should incorporate multiple uses where practicable. Uses considered compatible with stormwater management include open space, aesthetics, aquatic habitat, recreation (boating, trails, playing fields), and natural area enhancement. The applicant should avoid using portions of the property exclusively for stormwater management wherever practicable.

10. No Development Shall -- Increase water surface elevations or decrease conveyance capacity upstream or downstream of the site.

11. Design of all stormwater management measures shall comply with the standards and criteria established in any applicable Watershed Plan and ensure that the site is reasonably safe from flooding by capturing and treating the first 1 inch of rainfall for all new impervious areas and incorporating the following planning principles:

- (a) Impervious areas are the minimum necessary to satisfy the intended design function.
- (b) Where feasible, allow sufficient right-of-way and easement widths so that stormwater runoff may be conveyed in vegetated swales. Storm sewers may be used for conveyance of nuisance flows and where conveyance in vegetated swales cannot be achieved.
- (c) Existing open channels and drain tile connections have been preserved or otherwise incorporated into the site's stormwater management plan.
- (d) Development layout shall consider adjacent parcel's open space areas and align site stormwater conveyance facilities, wherever possible, to create an interconnected network of green space or eco-corridors.
- (e) Green Infrastructure and post construction BMPs have been used in the site drainage plan to reduce the peak flows of stormwater runoff and minimize pollutants carried downstream from the First Flush of runoff per Section 10.
- (f) Wetlands have been avoided, preserved, enhanced or mitigated.

- BREAK -

Sec. 10. Technical requirements. Pages 21-24 (REVIEW and additions in RED)

1. Release Rates -- Stormwater management systems for properties required to provide stormwater runoff storage facilities shall be designed to control the rate of discharge from the property for the two-year and 100-year critical duration events. The maximum controlled release rate of stormwater from all developments requiring storage shall not exceed the stormwater runoff rate able to be carried by the downstream stormwater management system and may not exceed the predetermined safe carrying capacity of any limiting downstream restriction. The peak rate of discharge shall not cause an increase in flooding or channel instability downstream when considered in aggregate with other developed properties and downstream drainage capacities.

- (a) The peak discharge from events less than or equal to the two-year event shall not be greater than the pre-development discharge rate for the property.
- (b) The peak 100-year discharge shall not be greater than 0.2 cfs per acre, unless the subject property is within 1 ½ miles of a municipality, in which case it shall not be greater than 0.15 cfs per acre of property drained, or the adopted requirement of the adjacent municipality, whichever is more restrictive.
- (c) The County reserves the right to require more restrictive release rates for any development within a watershed or sub-watershed, which has either limited downstream capacity or observed historical flooding.
- (d) All concentrated stormwater discharges leaving a site must be conveyed into an existing channel, storm sewer, drainage tile, or overland flow path (with appropriate permission from owners of downstream system) with adequate downstream stormwater capacity and must not result in increased flood and drainage hazard.

(e) The design of stormwater management systems shall not result in the inter basin transfer of drainage, unless no reasonable alternative exists and there is no legal restraint preventing such transfer.

2. Detention Storage Requirements

(a) The design of stormwater storage facilities shall be based on the peak runoff from the 100-year storm event determined through a critical duration analysis. Detention storage shall be computed using hydrograph methods as described in this ordinance.

(b) The function of existing on-site depressional storage shall be preserved or compensated for at a ratio of 1:1.

3. Stormwater Management System Design and Evaluation -- The following criteria should be used in evaluating and designing the stormwater management system. The underlying objective is to provide capacity to pass the 10-year peak flow in the minor drainage system and to provide an overland flow path for flows in excess of the design capacity. **All stormwater must be treated for pollutant removal prior to being released downstream and a 1 inch Water Quality volume (WQv) goal met using structural, non-structural and/or conveyance BMPs.**

(a) Design Methodologies

1) Minor drainage systems may be designed using the rational formula.

2) Major drainage system for areas up to 10 acres may be designed using the rational formula.

3) Major drainage systems for areas larger than 10 acres and all detention basins must be designed using an approved hydrograph producing runoff calculation method.

4) To calculate the Water Quality volume (WQv) based on new impervious areas use:

$WQv = P * Rv * A / 12$, where WQv is the water quality volume in acre-feet, P is the design rainfall depth (1 inch), Rv is the volumetric runoff coefficient (based on impervious cover), and A is the area drainage to the practice in acres.

- (a) Determine the Design Rainfall Depth (**P**): typically, the 80th to 90th percentile storm event is crucial for minimizing pollutant discharge (this can vary slightly by location but for purposes of this ordinance will be the 1-inch rainfall depth)
- (b) Calculate the Volumetric Runoff Coefficient (**Rv**): Rv is a value that accounts for the amount of runoff generated from a given area. A common formula for this is $Rv = 0.05 + 0.009 * I$, where I is the percentage of impervious cover. Determine the total impervious areas and the total area draining to the practice to calculate the percentage of impervious cover.
- (c) Determine the (**A**): Area (A) refers to the total area drainage to the stormwater practice in acres. Provide mapped evidence of the drainage area.
- (d) Calculate the **WQv**: Once you have P, Rv, and A, you can plug these values into the formula, $WQv = P * Rv * A / 12$, to get the water quality volume in acre-feet.
- (e) Convert to other unity (if needed) or break up this WQv into treatment trains towards each structural BMPs: convert acre-feet into cubic feet, by multiplying 43,560 (1 acre-foot = 43,560 cubic feet).

(b) Positive Drainage

1) All areas of the property must be provided with an overland flow route that will pass the 100-year flow at a stage at least 2 feet below the lowest adjacent grade of structures hydraulically connected to the flow route.

2) Overland flow routes up to the 100-year frequency flow level shall be placed in drainage easements. Drainage easement language shall strictly prohibit the placement or construction of fill or other obstructions that would impede stormwater runoff flow.

3) Wherever possible, storm sewers should be used as minor drainage systems in lieu of drainage swales for rear and side yard drainage.

4. Methods for Generating Runoff Hydrographs -- For the determination of detention and depressional storage requirements, an approved hydrograph-producing runoff calculation method shall be used. Approved methods include HEC-1, Soil Conservation Service TR-20, or Soil Conservation Service TR-55 tabular method. The use of methods other than those listed above must be approved by the County Engineer.

Runoff hydrographs shall be developed incorporating the following assumptions of rainfall amounts and antecedent moisture:

- (a) Unless a continuous simulation approach to stormwater management system hydrology is used, all design rainfall events shall be based on the Illinois State Water Survey Bulletin 70 (ADD: suggest using this opportunity to update to Bulletin 75).

5. Dry Detention Basin Design

(a) Wherever practicable, dry detention basins shall be designed to serve a secondary purpose for recreation, open space, habitat, or similar type of uses, which will not be adversely affected by occasional, intermittent flooding.

(b) Dry detention basins shall be designed to completely drain within 48 hours after the end of storm events. Underdrains should be utilized if necessary to meet this requirement.

(c) – (h) ... p. 23

6. Wet Detention Basin Design -- Wet detention basins shall be designed to remove stormwater pollutant, to be safe, to be aesthetically pleasing, and as much as feasible to be available for recreational use.

(a) All wet basins shall be designed to provide fish habitat.

(b) "Management of small lakes ponds in Illinois" (IDNR revised 1997) provides guidance for design of fishing ponds in Illinois...

(c) Wet basins shall...

(d) The minimum normal water elevation surface for a wet basin shall be 1 acre.

(e) The side slopes of wet basins at the normal pool elevation shall not be steeper than 5 to 1.

(f) A 10-foot wide safety ledge shall be provided below the NWL with a maximum depth of 3 feet and a maximum side slopes of 10:1.

(g) The permanent pool volume in a wet basin at the NW elevation shall be equal or greater to the runoff volume from its watershed for the two-year frequency event.

(h) To the extent feasible, the distance between detention inlets and outlets shall be maximized. If possible, inlets and outlets should be located at opposite ends of the basin.

p. 23

7. Detention in Floodplains – The placement of detention ...

(a) Detention in Flood Fringe Areas:

1) The placement of ...p. 23

END OF CHANGES/ADDITIONS

The applicant shall demonstrate its operation for all stream flow and floodplain backwater conditions up to the 10-year frequency flood elevation...

4) Excavations for compensatory storage along watercourses shall be opposite or adjacent to the area occupied by detention.

5) All floodplain storage filled below the existing 10-year frequency flood elevation shall be replaced below the proposed 10-year frequency flood elevation. All floodplain storage filled above the existing 10-year frequency flood elevation shall be replaced above the proposed 10-year frequency flood elevation. The additional storage volume (0.5 times the totals volume filled) may be provided at any elevation between the normal water elevation and the BFE.

6) All compensatory storage excavations shall be constructed to drain freely and openly to the watercourse.

... Pg. 24

4. Methods for Generating Runoff Hydrographs -- For the determination of detention and depressional storage requirements, an approved hydrograph-producing runoff calculation method shall



DRAFTED

**DeKalb COUNTY
JOB DESCRIPTION**

July 24, 2026

JOB TITLE: WATER RESOURCES MANAGER FLSA STATUS: EXEMPT
DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT HIRING RANGE: \$55K – \$75K doe
REPORTS TO: DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

JOB SUMMARY:

The Water Resources Manager plays a vital role in the implementation of the county's Stormwater Management Ordinance and the Site Development Permit Process. The engineers utilize their expertise to process applications for development, inspect and interpret violations for enforcement action, and educate applicants and property owners on the Stormwater Management Ordinance. The role also supports the Community Development Director in developing and implementing water-related programs, policies, and regulations that enhance development and protect groundwater. Current staff experience has allowed the Department to seek the best possible candidate from all ranges of experience to fill this role. The Water Resources Manager uses his/her engineering expertise to guide the development and implementation of county water resources related programs, policies, and regulations and ensure compliance with state and federal requirements. He/she serves as the Chief Water Resource Manager under the Direction of the Director and ensures the efficient and accurate processing of applications, enforcement of ordinances, maintenance of records, and the provision of courteous customer service.

ESSENTIAL JOB FUNCTIONS:

- Ensures the efficient and accurate processing and review of permit and subdivision applications, enforcement of county, state, and federal regulations, maintenance of records, and provision of courteous customer service.
- Conducts and/or supervises the inspections of unincorporated properties and the review of permit applications, subdivision plats, calculations, cost estimates and other technical submittals for compliance with county, state, and federal regulations regarding stormwater management, subdivisions, floodplains, and wetlands.
- Under Illinois' MS4 Requirements this position would inspect illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site runoff control, and post-construction stormwater management for compliance.
- Conducts and/or supervises the inspection, verification, and documentation of ordinance violations and prepares and presents testimony during court proceedings.
- Coordinates participation in local watershed studies and oversees updates to and implementation of the County's Zoning Ordinance, flood studies, community certifications, and annual audits.
- Liaises to the Stormwater Management Planning Committee, Watershed Committee, and the County Board and Planning, Zoning & Development Committee in relation to water resources and stormwater management.

- Liaises to outside committees including, but not limited to, RPC, NWPA, IADD in relation to water resources and stormwater management.
- Drafts amendments to the Stormwater Management Ordinance that remains consistent with local, state and federal guidelines.
- Provide technical expertise related to floodplain, drainage and stormwater issues.
- Inspect construction sites for compliance with regulations.
- Coordinate with other agencies for permit approvals.
- Document and verify stormwater ordinance violations.
- Contributing to special projects (e.g., flood insurance programs, watershed planning).
- Attend relevant committee and division meetings.
- Performs other duties as assigned.

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT USED:

Microsoft Office 365 (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)	Engineering Scale	DEVNET
Adobe Acrobat Pro	ArcGIS	Wordpress
FEMA Substantial Damage Estimator	govAccess	Canva
Microsoft Publisher	Engineering Software	Google Maps

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:

Education and Experience:

Bachelor's Degree in Engineering, Planning, or Environmental Science is preferred or in other related fields; and/or,

- Any combination of education, training and experience which provides the required knowledge, skills and abilities required for the job.

Level I: 0-2 years of progressively responsibility or related experience

Level II: 2-4 years of progressively responsibility or related experience

Level III: 5+ years of progressively responsibility or related experience*

**Five years of progressively responsible civil or environmental engineering experience including design, regulatory reviews, personnel management, and contract management, of which three years must be directly related to stormwater modeling, design, or permitting.*

Licenses and Certifications:

Certified Floodplain Manager or ability to obtain within 2 years of employment.
Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control or similar credentials preferred.
Certified Wetland Specialist or similar credentials preferred.
Unrestricted Automobile Driver's License.

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND ABILITIES:

Knowledge of:

Applicable state, federal and local laws, including, but not limited to: FEMA, IDNR/OWR and US Army Corps of Engineers' rules, regulations, and procedures.

Subdivision development; gravel pit reclamation, and floodplain and wetland regulations.

Working knowledge of surveying and constructing staking.

Knowledge of the structure and content of the English language including the meaning and spelling of words, rules of composition, and grammar.

Computer applications related to the work.

Skill in:

Applying logical thinking to solve problems or accomplish tasks.

Reading and understanding site plans, plats, and maps.

Interacting with staff, elected officials and the general public in person, at meetings, or by telephone.

Communicating effectively, both orally and in writing with the general public.

Using tact, discretion, initiative and independent judgment within established guidelines.

Organizing work, setting priorities, meeting critical deadlines, and following up on assignments with a minimum of direction.

Operating general office machines such as copiers, facsimile machines, and telephone systems.

Preparing complex technical documents.

Accurately proofreading with accompanying knowledge of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Setting up and maintaining paper and electronic filing systems for records, correspondence, and other materials.

Performing complex mathematical computations including, but not limited to: geometry, algebra, statistics, calculus and linear programming.

Performing data entry using word processing, spreadsheet or database commands and formatting material as required.

Working Conditions:

Works in both a normal office environment and at construction sites. The office working conditions are typically moderately quiet and involve little or no physical discomforts associated with changes in weather or discomforts associated with noise, dust, dirt and the like. Work at construction sites involves exposure to outdoor temperatures, wet conditions, mud, snow, standing water, flowing water, dirt and dust, loud noise, machinery, traffic hazards and confined spaces.

While performing the essential functions of this job, the incumbent is regularly required to walk, sit, use hands to finger, handle, or feel objects, to reach with hands and arms, and see, talk or hear.

While performing the essential functions of this job the employee is occasionally required to lift and/or move up to 10 pounds.

This class specification should not be interpreted as all inclusive. It is intended to identify the essential functions and requirements of this job. Incumbents may be requested to perform job-related responsibilities and tasks other than those stated in this specification. Any essential function or requirement of this class will be evaluated as necessary should an incumbent/applicant be unable to perform the function or requirement due to a disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Reasonable accommodation for the specific disability will be made for the incumbent/applicant when possible. This document describes the position currently available. It is not an employment contract. DeKalb County reserves the right to modify job duties or job descriptions at any time.